

WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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LABOUR POLITICS.

(Tune: "Jerusalem the Golden.")

Australia the golden,
With milk and honey blest,
Beyond thy contemplation
The worker is oppressed.
The emigrant, he knows not
What sorrows wait him there,
He reads the glowing placards
And craves such wealth to share.

They stand, those halls of senate,
Not jubilant with song,
But echoing with promises
From a bogus Labour throng.
The truth is never in them;
So Fat smiles all serene
He knows those paid law-makers
To harm him do not mean.

There is the hope of David
For there from care released
The well-paid Labour members
Can loaf, and spout, and feast;
And they, who with their leader
Have conquered in the fight
Are training boys to murder,
To keep Australia white.

Oh, sweet and blessed Senate—
The home of Toil's elect
A rest among your fossils
Have Watson doth expect.
But can the Northern miners
Do battle with John Brown
Without their wower leader
Who 'shook' Pete Bowling's crown?
—J. G. May.

The Passing Show.

The average worker toils on the edge
of a precipice.

Capitalism allows the worker just
enough to live on, and no more. Should
sickness or unemployment come upon
him he starts to lose his balance at once.
If he cannot retain his foothold and con-
tinue working over he goes.

Macaulay once said that the doctrine
of gravitation would not yet be accepted
if it had interfered with vested interests.
Socialism interferes with vested inter-
ests; hence its hard fight.

The worker makes rifles, and gets shot
with them.

He makes bayonets and gets stabbed
with them.

He makes swords and gets slashed with
them.

He makes ballot-boxes and gets robbed
by them.

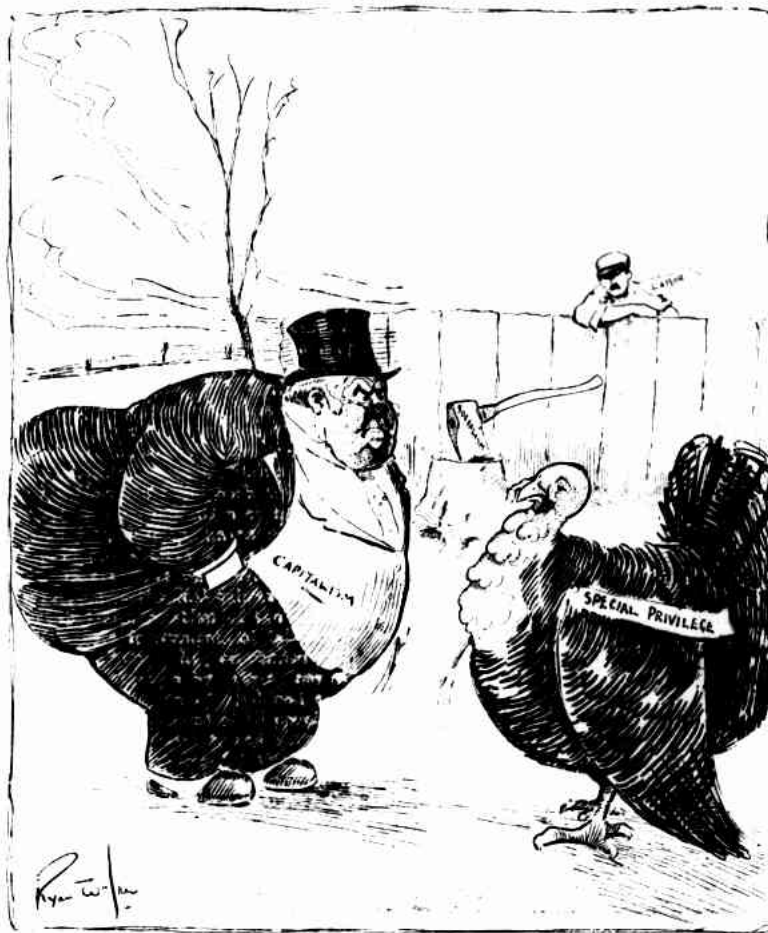
He makes politicians and gets stung by
them.

The capitalist loves to see "contented
workmen." To keep them contented he
gathers an army of unemployed and
stations it outside the workshops and
factories.

The Federal elections are to be held
in May, when the workers are to be asked
to "vote for Pearce, battleships, and
conscription." The plutes will also be
asked to "vote for Cook, battleships and
conscription." Both parties will get
mad over the difference!

The Australian immigration system
is based upon the theory that the capi-
talists of Britain have more unemployed
than they require and are prepared to
send a few thousands to their pals in
Australia. This makes the heart of the
Australian glad. It means more men to
pick from. Lower bids for the chance to
work. Better opportunities to wield the
lash. Smaller wages bill. Larger profits.
Growing bank account. Peace in
the factories and the cold street for the
agitator.

In May next a wonderful sight will be
seen. A certain class of worker will be
seen taking a day off to run round on
election day, soliciting the votes of fel-
low-workers, driving them to the polls,
and working like a mule to elect the can-



Capital: "Fellow Gobbler, I have a presentiment that we are going to get it in the neck, very soon."
With acknowledgements to The Coming Nation.

didate put up by his exploiters who will
sit in Parliament and make laws to bene-
fit his enemies.

Strikes, poverty, unemployment,
stuns and misery must continue as long
as one class owns the machinery of pro-
duction and another class does the work.
There will be an endless battle over the
respective share of each. Peace will only
be possible when the working class be-
comes also the owning class.

Fisher and Pearce for battleships and
slavery on the sea; Cook for landlordism
and slavery on land. Hobson's choice
for the workers.

The attitude of the average voter is
like that of the Indian who, on being asked
how he found his way over a frozen bay
to his island reserve, replied: "Dog
follow track, me follow dog." The politi-
cal leader follows the track, and the
voter follows his leader.

The daily press calls attention to a
"wave of crime" that is passing over the
land, but it fails to connect it with the
increased cost of living. As prices go
up, poverty, degeneracy and crime in-
crease.

Australia pays an annual tribute to
British landlords of hundreds of thou-
sands of pounds. Changing the govern-
ment from Labor to Liberal will not end
the tribute, nor will increasing the Labor
majority do so. Only Socialism will put
a stop to this and other forms of rob-
bery.

It was a long step forward when the
tools of the craftsman gave way to the
complex machines of the factory. But
who got the increased product? The
workers? No! Another step forward is
necessary before the workers secure that.
Why not take it?

The Steel Trust is losing no time in
taking advantage of its opportunity to
build steel works at Port Waratah. Men
are engaged in putting in the foundations
for the first furnace, and other extensive
operations will be undertaken before
long. The river is being dredged, and
a wharf constructed so that vessels can

discharge materials for the works. In a
year or two, when the Trust gets going,
it will be interesting to see how the Fed-
eral Labor Party will proceed to
"smash" what the State Labor Party has
assisted to build up.

The humbug of international jealousy
and armament was vividly shown up by
the visiting Japanese war boats. The
whole of the Adzuma's armament was
made in England at Armstrong Whit-
worth and Company's works, and the
commanding Admiral served several
years in London as naval attaché to the
Japanese embassy. Thus, the officers
were trained, and the guns made, in
England to scare Australians with.

Sydney "Daily Telegraph" sums up the
net gain from the sacrifice of Captain
Scott and his comrades: "The members
of Captain Scott's expedition have sold
their lives at a higher price than could
be estimated in the form of any mere
material service to their race. In his
own simple but pathetically eloquent
language, it has shown that Englishmen
can endure hardships and help one an-
other and meet death with as great for-
titude as ever in the past." If that were
the only gain it would not be a very
great advance on our present knowledge,
for the explorers had no need to leave
London to demonstrate that English
men, women and children, who live in
the East End or sleep on the Thames em-
bankment have shown what hardships
Englishmen can endure, and how they
can face death by starvation with fortitude.
And the hardships of many who
toil to produce rent, interest, and profit
are worth remembering when we are con-
sidering what the modern Britisher can
stand with fortitude.

The funeral of the Austrian Socialist,
M. Schumaier, who was assassinated at
the Vienna Railway Station, provided the
greatest spectacle of the kind ever wit-
nessed in the Austrian capital. There
were fully 500,000 persons in the pro-
cession, which was four miles long.
Twenty-eight vehicles were required for
the wreaths alone.

When you have finished with this paper,
pass it on to a friend.

On February 18, 19 cadets were con-
veyed from a Sydney court to Victoria
barracks in army ambulance waggons to
be detained in the military barracks un-
til men drill shortage is made up. The
military authorities state that the deten-
tion does not mean punishment, but
they will be subjected to strict military
discipline. They are not to be allowed
outside the barracks until they have "ex-
piated their obstinacy and carelessness."
In face of this, what becomes of Senator
Pearce's recent statements that he had
no knowledge that such powers were as-
sumed by the military authorities?

Every new subscriber you get for The
International Socialist is a blow struck at
capitalism.

The Clerks' Union of Sydney has found
out that Federal Labor Minister O'Malley
has let a contract to a Sydney firm for the
addressing of 6,000,000 referendum pam-
phlets, and that the work is being done by girls
at 50s. per week, whereas the Melbourne
award rate is £2 os. The Union considers
that preference should have been given to
unemployed clerks of whom there are a num-
ber in the city. The Union, however, should
know by this time that Labor Ministers with
Capitalist minds must prefer the cheapest la-
bor, and to get cheap labor immigration and
female labor must be resorted to.

F. C. N., writing from North Queensland,
encloses £1 and says: "While I'm writing,
let me express my pleasure at the higher
class way in which the contents of the paper
is run this last few months."

Recent U.L.L. elections in Adelaide seem
to indicate that there is hard work ahead
of the advanced thinkers of that body. Mr.
Dunstan, the newly-elected president, was in-
terviewed by the press when in Sydney, and
he stated that the elections were attracting
a great deal of interest in Union circles in
Adelaide, and that the contest was between
two parties, one of which now defeated—
adopted an "exceedingly militant" view of
Unionism, while the other is more strongly
in favor of arbitration and against "direct
action." The resignation of the militants has
followed the election of the moderate officials,
the former refusing to fight under the latter's
leading.

Send 8d. in stamps for a bundle of "The
International Socialist" for distribution am-
ongst your friends.

Now that British patriotism, or exot-
icism, over the South Pole tragedy is cool-
ing, perhaps sanity herself will venture
to return and take a peep at the affair
from a more rational viewpoint. No doubt
capt. Scott and his comrades were very
gentlemanly British heroes, but were they
just the sort of men to stand Antarctic
climate? It seems certain that the men
who succumbed were not so well season-
ed by cold and hardship as were Captain
Amundsen and those who formed part
of his expedition, and who seem to have
reached the goal with little fuss and a
minimum of inconvenience. No doubt
Amundsen selected his companions as
carefully as he did his dogs and equip-
ment, and that may have had a lot to do
with ensuring his success. One thing is
unaccountable in connection with Scott's
failure, and it is that the most valuable
man Scott could have taken with him
was left behind. The Russian dog-driver
Dimitri would probably have been of
invaluable service in the journey south,
and on the return, but then he was not
a doctor nor a scientist, nor a captain,
not even a patriotic Britisher, a most
unworthy person to share the limelight.
All the same, the obscure and humble
dog-man reached One Ton depot and was
willing to drive further south into the
deadly blizzard in an attempt to rescue
the dying men. Had he been allowed to
go he might have saved them and earned
a casual mention in the British press. His
achievement was a marvellous feature of
the expedition though neither he nor the
patriots seem to think so.

When a worker subscribes to a Capitalist
paper, he helps to furnish the ammunition
with which the enemy crushes his class.
When he subscribes to this paper, he fur-
nishes ammunition to be used against Cap-
italism. Get subscribers.

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The mother of all social wealth, of all culture, is labor. Whatever we are and have, we are and have through labor. We have labor to thank for everything.—*Liebknecht*.

A Modern Curse.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Governments and Employers of labor conspire to flood the country with unemployed to lower wages.

On February 11, the daily press published reports of meetings of the unemployed in various States of the Commonwealth.

In New South Wales a large meeting appointed a deputation to wait upon the Labor Premier on the subject and the deputation stated that there were 4,000 unemployed.

In Melbourne 600 of the unemployed met in the Trades Hall and resolved:—"That this meeting calls upon the Government, which is responsible, through its immigration policy, immediately find work for all unemployed in the building trade."

It was stated by the Chairman that there were 1,400 men out of work in the building trade alone, and in the absence of any reports from other trades, we may assume that the number of unemployed is considerable there.

From West Australia and Queensland also there were reports of meetings of unemployed, so that we may safely conclude that the curse of unemployment has affected all parts of the Commonwealth.

While the unemployed are holding meetings and demanding work, we have the "Million" and the "Immigration" Leagues, together with the Employers of Labor, urging the Government of the Commonwealth and States to continue to bring thousands of workers from overseas.

Attempts have been made to reply to the Sydney Unemployed men's statement that there are 4,000 men out of work, and the Government has had collected authentic figures from each union of the number of men who are idle. The figures show that there are 1,400 unionists out, and the Premier "honest" Jim McGowan, implies that this discredits the statement of the unemployed deputation that there are 4,000 out of work. But there is only a small percentage of the workers of the State in the unions, and when the non-union unemployed are added to the list collected by the Premier the number cannot be far short of 4,000.

The contention of the men is born out by other facts which go to show that there is undoubtedly a large body of unemployed. Scores of men can be seen any morning outside establishments where a single man has been advertised for, and this is a significant fact in connection with the subject.

All the facts considered, it is certain that there is a large number out of work, and that the immigration policy adopted by both Labor and Liberal Governments is accentuating the evil. Why the Governments are spending large sums to do this becomes apparent when the economic position is considered. The employers of labor want cheap labor, for cheap labor means more profit. The press supports the employers because they are its best advertising customers. The employers and the press dominate the Governments and compel them to assist in reducing wages and cheapening labor by increasing the supply of laborers, hence the immigration policy.

It is idle and useless to blame either the Governments or the employers. Their economic interests mould their beliefs, one of which is that cheap labor is necessary to the advancement of industry.

In accordance with this belief they plan a campaign against "Labor unrest," high wages, and independence in the workers, and use the unemployed to aid

in keeping the employed quiet. They look far ahead and plot and plan while Labor goes to church and engages in prayer or goes to the races and indulges his craving to get something for nothing.

This is all there is in it. The workers are cursed by unemployment because it pays their masters to so curse them. The peculiarity of Capitalism is that under it large numbers of influential people thrive upon the miseries of the mass, and while Capitalism lasts we shall have the curse of unemployment, want, and misery. The curse of unemployment can only be lifted by Socialism, and the sooner the workers study socialist economies and use their economic power against their exploiters the sooner will they free themselves from the modern curse of unemployment.

The Military Moloch.

"A political crisis has led to rioting in Tokio and other cities in Japan. The Cabinet resigned and Admiral Yamamoto became Premier."

This item of news, supplied by the daily press, seems to suggest that the workers of Japan are fighting their rulers over grievances which the latter have caused or which it is deemed they take no adequate steps to remedy.

It is difficult to say what the trouble is all about, but the position which the recent war left Japan in, and the recent enormous expenditure on militarism seem to have a good deal to do with it.

The Japanese built a navy in a hurry and her rulers, to enable her to "emerge as a first-rate power," loaded the people with taxes to an incredible extent. Now that the Japanese have had their war, and have proved their military and naval powers, their money is spent, their credit shattered, and they find that it is impossible to keep on in the way they have been going.

In spite of their difficulties, however, the militarists of Japan intend to spend a further 25 millions in the next eight years, and it seems that this decision has had much to do with the recent rioting. "Are the people to remain forever the slaves of a 'saber' Government?" asks the "Nippon Shimbun," an influential financial journal, while the "Yorodzu Shimbun" says, "The rampancy of the military has almost reached its zenith in recent years. The dominance of militarism should mean in Japan, as elsewhere, the fall of the State. The army ought to be the servant of the nation, not its master. The future of the country is as dark as it well can be."

The expansion of armaments in Japan has pushed up the income tax to 5s. in the £, and in London her bonds are unpopular because financiers hold the opinion that she must "borrow or default." Though her annual contribution to militarism represents only 1s. 6d. per head of population, it represents no less than £16,544,000. Probably it is much harder for the Japanese to pay 6s. 6d. than it is for the Australian to pay his £1 5s. Whether that be so or not, the Japanese are working hard against the growth of militarism, while the "superior and more intelligent" Australians are admiring its steady advance.

Under the guidance of the militarists of Australia and Japan we seem to be entering upon some such contest as England and Germany are engaged in, and we may expect in the future to see the two countries endeavouring to best and bankrupt each other by their spending power on armaments. Already the political adventurers of the two countries are fomenting strife, rivalry, and racial hatred, and prompted by financiers and armament manufacturers they are well on the way to a ruinous military and naval competition.

What the end will be we can see by a glance at the vast expenditure and danger of older countries. This year we are spending 3 millions, which works out at about £1 5s. per head of population. Great Britain spends £1 10s., France £1 2s. 10d., the United States 12s., Russia 7s. 5d., Germany 19s. 2d., and Argentine £1 1s. 6d. Germany's 19s. 2d. means no less than £62,115,000. An increase of some £12,894,000 has taken place in British naval expenditure since the year 1908-9, whilst in the case of Germany an advance of £6,120,000 is shown for that period, thus revealing a corresponding increase in the case of both nations in proportion to their respective expenditures. France has made an addition of about £5,294,000 since 1908, whilst Austria in her effort to become a naval power, has added £3,364,000.

In entering this race for armaments the Commonwealth is destroying all chance of her people ever being any better off than the people of the military-ridden older countries. As population advances our £1 5s. per head of the population will but serve to yield more for the military moloch, and the horde of

parasites that shelter behind its maxims and bayonets.

"PEACE THEORIES AND THE BALKAN WAR."

A new book by Norman Angell with the above title is to hand. It deals mainly with the Balkan war and the attitude of pacifists thereto. It is written in the author's well-known trenchant style and is a valuable addition to the literature of the subject of anti-militarism. It is full of quotable and good passages of which the following is a fair sample:

"Polite and good-natured people think it rude to say 'Balkans' if a Pacifist be present. Yet I never understood why, and I understand now less than ever. It carries the implication that because war has broken out that fact disposes of all objection to it. The armies are at grips, therefore peace is a mistake. Passion reigns on the Balkans, therefore passion is preferable to reason."

I suppose cannibalism and infanticide, polygamy, judicial torture, religious persecution, witchcraft, during all the years we did these "inevitable" things, were defended in the same way, and those who resented all criticism of them pointed in triumph to the cannibal feast, the dead child, the maimed witness, the slain heretic, or the burned witch. But the fact did not prove the wisdom of these habits, still less their inevitability; for we have them no more.

"We are all agreed as to the fundamental cause of the Balkan trouble; the hate born of religious, racial, national, and language differences; the attempt of an alien conqueror to live parasitically upon the conquered, and the desire of conqueror and conquered alike to satisfy in massacre and bloodshed the rancour of fanaticism and hatred."

Well, in these islands, not so very long ago, they were a common feature of European life. But if they are inevitable in human relationship, how comes it that Adana is no longer duplicated by St. Bartholomew; the Bulgarian bands by the vendetta of the Highlander and the Lowlander; the struggle of the Slav and Turk, Serb and Bulgar, by that of Scots and English, and English and Welsh? The fanaticism of the Moslem to-day is no intenser than that of Catholic and heretic in Rome, Madrid, Paris, and Geneva at a time which is only separated from us by the lives of three or four elderly men. The heretic or infidel was then in Europe also a thing uncouth and horrifying, exciting in the mind of the orthodox a sincere and honest hatred, and a (very largely satisfied) desire to kill. The Catholic of the 16th century 'was apt to tell you that he could not sit at the table with the heretic because the latter carried with him a distinctive and overpoweringly repulsive odour. If you would measure the distance Europe has travelled, think what this means: all the nations of Christendom united in a war lasting 200 years for the capture of the Holy Sepulchre; and yet, when in our day, the representatives, seated round a table, could have had it for the asking, they did not deem it worth the asking, so little of the ancient passion was there left. The very nature of man seemed to be transformed. For wonderful though it be that orthodox should cease killing heretic, infinitely more wonderful still is it that he should cease wanting to kill him."

And just as most of us are certain that the underlying causes of this conflict are "inevitable" and "inherent in unchanging human nature," so are we certain that so inhuman a thing as economics can have no bearing on it.

Well, I will suggest that the transformation of the heretic-killing and the heretic-killing European is due mainly to economic forces; that it is because the drift of those forces has in such a large part left the Balkans, where until yesterday the people lived the life not much different from that which they lived in the time of Abraham, to one side, that war is now raging; that economic factors of a more immediate kind form a large part of the provoking cause of that war; and that a better understanding mainly of certain economic facts of their international relationship on the part of the great nations of Europe is essential before much progress towards solution can be made.

But then, by "economics," of course, I mean not a merchant's profit or a money-lender's interest, but the method by which men earn their bread, which must also mean the kind of life they lead."

In the last paragraph of the above extract, students of Marx will recognise an old friend, "Economic Determinism," and it is with this key that Angell unlocks secrets of past and present conditions. By adopting the Marxian method of interpreting history Angell is able to read the present and move the world. Hereafter, after Angell has done his work,

Wollongong Free Speech Fight.

No Defence Allowed.

Questions not allowed by the Wollongong Bench. Life in Wollongong Jail. Hominy, Bread and Water, and Eton Coats. Concluded.

BY F. J. RILEY.

The prisoners fall into line again, and each is given their allotted tasks for the morning, some sweeping, some polishing the locks and bars, some polishing hominy tins and drinking vessels. At 11.45 a.m. the bell rings again, the men are formed into line, marched past the stools that have the tins with their dinners on it. Each one takes one and is marched to his respective cell, an hour is allowed to dine, the bell rings again, the cell doors are all thrown open, the men march out, line up again, and tasks are allotted them.

At 3.45 the bell rings again, the men fall in, they are marched to their cells, a tin of water, a tin of hominy and a piece of dry bread awaits them. In about an hour the cell door is opened, a prisoner collects the tin ware, each man in his cell takes out the stool and table, and places back in it his bed and bedclothes, the door is then carefully locked, not to be opened again till 6.30 a.m. next morning. Making 16 hours 45 minutes daily spent in the cells.

Saturdays and Sundays are days dreaded by prisoners.

On Saturday afternoons only an hour's exercise is allowed, and on Sunday's only an hour out is allowed in the morning and an hour in the afternoon.

Every Saturday morning each prisoner has a bath and puts on clean clothing.

Reading matter is known as indulgence, with the exception of the Bible, and is only given after a prisoner has been in a certain time, and his satisfied his keepers on his behaviour, this also applies to a light being given, prisoners doing separate are not allowed lights. All lights must be put out when the eight o'clock bell rings in the evening.

It is something for one to imagine, a Socialist in a prison cell, in prison garb, doing three days separate, an open Bible in front of him, and he trying to force himself to eat that horrid hominy. Hominy and the Bible seem to go together in jail.

Still the lessons to be learned from the Bible are many, for instance, there is that authentic account of "Jonah and the Big Fish," not a whale, as some people say, it is a "big fish" story, that largely accounts for its place in the book. The moral, I feel sure, of this story, has been lost, and if it were read in the light it should be then there is much to gain from it. This story shows the impossibility of keeping a good man down.

Then again there was Exodus, what lessons are to be learned from this, the worthy councillors of this town will feel if they are not careful the full force of some of these lessons being driven home to them.

Moses advised the Israelites to borrow all the money and jewellery from the Egyptians they possibly could, telling them to tell the Egyptians that they were only going away for a few days. Moses meant to give the Egyptians a "scale." They "scaled" them to such an extent that they had gold enough to make golden calves. Now a lot, if not most of the councillors of Wollongong, are in business, if they continue to harass the Socialists it will not be wrong for us to take the Bible and justify the actions of the workers of Wollongong in giving these worthy business men a "scale." Tell them that they will be paid later, as Moses told the Egyptians. If it was right in those times we may have to justify it again.

The account of the strike is interesting, the account of the difficulty Moses and the Lord had of keeping their children from scabbing was terrific. They had to give them quails in the evening, and manna in the morning. They several times wanted to go back but it was only Moses with his good generalship that carried them to success.

However, at 6.30 on Sunday morning, the jail gates once more swung open, and I left, hoping that it would not be necessary to again be made a criminal in order to gain the right of freedom of speech.

men will wonder at the folly of their ancestors, for he is showing that war is so futile, so unnecessary, and so much the result of ignorance.

The book should be read by every Laborite; by every victim of Lord Roberts, Senator Pearce, the "Bulletin," and the "Worker." It is the antidote they want.

The London "Standard" asserts that the suffragettes are planning to kidnap British Cabinet Ministers, and that detectives are constantly attending them to defeat the suffragettes' designs. What the women intend to do with the politicians if they get them is not known but the gentlemen fear something dreadful, and are scared.

Was Marx an Individualist?

His Theory of Value.

Marx sounded the knell of Capitalist Private Property, and showed that it leads to its own destruction.

By H. J. Cruickshank.

If our critic of Marx, C. Davison, will turn to the title of vol. I. of "Capital," he will read "The Process of Capitalist Production" (American edition), and "A Critical Analysis of Capitalist Production" (English edition), or even to the opening paragraph, "The wealth of those societies in which the capitalist mode of production prevails, presents itself as an immense accumulation of commodities, its units being a single commodity. Our investigation must therefore begin with the analysis of a commodity," he will surely be led to conclude that what follows is an analysis of Capitalist production, and not the views of the author as to the relative merits and demerits of Individualism, or any other ism. Neither is "Capital" the plan of an ideally-conceived structure—correctly dovetailed in whole and parts in which the humanity of the future are to reside in terms of absolute reason and justice, but merely a dissection revealing the cause of our misery—laying bare the status and dynamics of Capitalism.

How then can Mr. Davison draw his remarkable conclusion that Marx was an "Individualist—not a Socialist," from this data? Chapter 6, "The Buying and Selling of Labor-power," portrays with great lucidity the conditions under which labor power is sold and purchased. "Within these boundaries the sale and purchase of labor power goes: in fact, a very Eden of the innate rights of man. There alone rule Freedom, Equality, Property, and Bentham. Freedom because both buyer and seller of a commodity say of labor power are constrained only by their own free will.

Equality because each enters into relations with the other, as with a simple owner of commodities, and they exchange equivalent for equivalent. Property because each disposes only of what is his own. And Bentham because each looks only for himself." Chapter 33, "The Modern Theory of Colonisation," states that the Political Economists have Atavistic minds inasmuch as they confuse property relations necessary to the handicraft stage with those now prevailing. "To this ready-made world of Capital, the political economist applies the notions of law and of property inherited from a pre-capitalist world, with all the more zeal and all the greater unctious, the more loudly the facts cry out in the face of his ideology.

But their political economy, which is usually applied without regard to time and place, is out of tune with colonial conditions. It is only by abrogating the much-vaulted law of Supply and Demand, are they enabled to bring the laborers under the lash of exploitation. A prohibitive (to laborers) artificial price on land, together with "the shameless lavishing of uncultivated colonial land on aristocrats and capitalists by the Government," soon produces conditions similar to the Old World, and then there is no need for exceptional measures. These are the main features of the chapters quoted by Mr. Davison, and elsewhere there is no word as to the "Legitimate Functions of the State," "Rights of Individuals," etc., with which the literature of the so-called Individualists abounds. "Capital" vividly describes conditions as they are, not as they should be.

A word now as to Individualism. Conjoint effort is more efficient than individual effort, but, in addition to the increased production which this implies, is a sacrifice of some personal freedom. This is inevitable as long as men enter into relations with one another and these relations in turn, will last as long as labor demands them, as a means to productivity.

Individualism probably never reigned in human society, and the nearest approach to it was the Handicraft period. Handicraft in face of Social labor succumbed, and it has only survived in few instances as an evidence of the past good old days. In newly developed countries it is a sign of economic immaturity, and will be ruthlessly crushed under the wheels of progress. Production is now social more so than ever. The means by which production is carried on are socially made and socially used, and, consequently, the product is a social product, but individual ownership of means and of products prevails. To this contradiction, social production and individual appropriation can be laid the blame of the existence of all the evils by which Capitalist society is perturbed and often rudely shaken; unemployment, poverty, war, prostitution, race degeneracy, crime, etc. and it is by this that Individualism as commonly understood, stands. Individualism in ownership of means of production, and individualism in appropriation of products, is the preventative of true individualism—purely personal independence of

action, character, interest, as is compatible with the social system of production. Individuality can only be obtained through the social ownership of the social instruments of production, distribution, and exchange. The individual ownership of means of production is not a definition of true Individualism inasmuch as it confuses the means with the object.

Let us now examine that remarkable statement that "Marx, in common with other philosophers, was an Individualist—not a Socialist"—a contention which both Socialists and anti-Socialists will alike both dub as ridiculous. "The Socialism that inspires hopes and fears in the world to-day, is of the school of Marx. No one is seriously apprehensive of any other so-called Socialist movement, or no one is seriously concerned to criticise or refute the doctrines set forth by any other school of 'Socialists.'" This from Professor Vebelin of America.

Then, did Mr. Davison read this passage in "Capital," and did he understand its significance? "As soon as the laborers are turned into proletarians; their means of production into Capital; as soon as the Capitalist mode of production stands on its own feet, then the further socialization of labor and the further transformation of the land and other means of production into socially exploited and, therefore, common means of production, as well as the further expropriation of private proprietors, takes a new form. That which is now to be expropriated is no longer the laborer working for himself, but the Capitalist exploiting many laborers. This expropriation is accomplished by the action of the immanent laws of Capitalist production itself by the centralization of Capital. One Capitalist always kills many. Hand in hand with this centralization, or this expropriation of many Capitalists by few, develop, on an ever-increasing scale, the cooperative form of the labor process, the conscious technical application of science, the methodical cultivation of the soil, the transformation of the instruments of labor into instruments of labor only usable in common, the economizing of all means of production by their use as the means of production of combined socialized labor, the entanglement of all peoples in the net of the world-market, and with this, the international character of the Capitalistic regime. Along with the constantly diminishing number of the magnates of Capital, who usurp and monopolise all the advantages of this process of transformation, grows the mass of misery, oppression, slavery, degradation, exploitation; but with this, too, grows the revolt of the working-class, a class always increasing in numbers, and disciplined, united, organised by the very mechanism of the process of Capitalist production itself. The monopoly of Capital becomes a fetter upon the mode of production, which has sprung up and flourished along with and under it. Centralization of the means of production and socialization of labor at last reach a point where they become incompatible with their Capitalist integument. This integument is burst asunder. The knell of Capitalist private property sounds. The expropriators are expropriated." This passage, written by Marx about 1867, is a new description of Capitalist development and its effect upon the working-class. It plainly depicts that the system of Capitalist property leads to its own destruction and must be replaced by common property. The property relations must be brought into line with production. This prediction, if it may be called that, was not idle speculation. This induction was drawn from the concrete examination of Capitalist production. It is a description of things as they are, and would be, not as they should be. Once admit the Marxian theory of value, say the majority of Marx critics, to be correct, then the whole Marxian structure is sound from foundation to coping stone. They regard it as perfectly logical structure erected on false premises, and, in spite of this, Mr. Davison, after stating that he cannot find "any serious grounds for objection to his (Marx's) presentation of the economic question," states Marx was not a Socialist. Properly understood, the Marxian theory of value leads directly to Socialism, and this is the whole cause of the discussion.

Mr. Davison has not understood what he has read. If he is open to suggestions, let him consider this: Give up being "intensely interested in Social problems, and keenly alive to anything in the way of economic discussion," and take on Proof reading.

Of this class of opponent, G. B. Shaw says: "To-day we neither respect our opponents nor confute them. We simply, like Mrs. Henson Gillman's prejudice slayer, 'walk through them as if they were not there.'" But this is worth confuting, as some might be misled by the pedantic procession of the names of Mill, Spencer, Rogers and George into accepting the audacious conclusion as coming from an authoritative source.

We know full well that the race or class that is not virile enough to strike an intelligent blow for itself, is not fit for emancipation. If emancipated by others it will need constant propping, or will collapse like a dishevelled, —Daniel De Leon.

A Socialist Dream.

(By G. H. Slade.)

I dreamt I dwelt in New Zealand, and I thought the people of New Zealand owned New Zealand, that is to say, they owned it as a collective body, the same as the streets, parks and highways are apparently owned to-day.

I thought fruit trees grew in abundance—in every lane, in every street, in every boulevard grew fruit trees of all descriptions, planted by the people for the people's use. Again I thought the plains and dells were one waving mass of golden grain, the sole property of the collective body. I thought the people dwelt in communes; no longer were there any large cities. Wellington and Christchurch, etc., appeared to be only mile-stones of the past; no longer did the people wander through the soulless and pitiless streets, but dwelt rather by the fields, where the flowers grew and the birds sang their merry songs.

The people seemed to have no cares, they had no anxious thoughts of the morrow.

In the midst of all their joy and happiness I thought the British fleet came. The officers demanded permission to land—which the people readily granted. Officers and many thousands of soldiers came ashore.

I thought they said to the people:— "Where are your high officers of state?"

We answered: "We have no high officers of state."

Officer: "What! No governor?"

The People: "We! Brothers, we have no governor."

Officer: "Why! You must all be savages!" However, we have come to take New Zealand."

T.P.: "We don't mind. Take it."

O.: "You idiots! we are not going to take it away; we are only going to take possession of it."

T.P.: "We don't mind. You may have possession of it now, brothers."

O.: "Dammit, I mean we are going to take your gold, your bullion, your wealth."

T.P.: "Gold! Gold! Bullion!" with a shake of the head. "We have no gold or bullion. Certainly there is much wealth in the fair land."

O.: "What? No gold?"

Old Grey Man: "Excuse me, friend, I can explain. Many years ago I used to hear folks speak of gold being plentiful in yonder mountains. You may have it if you wish, as we have no use for it."

O.: "What a strange people! Oh, dammit! Aren't you going to fight?"

T.P.: "Fight? No. You have done us no harm; why should we fight you?"

I thought a blush—the blush of shame—mounted the officer's forehead.

"No," said the officer, "we have done you no harm, and you have done us no harm."

I thought the officer walked away, looking up at the fruit trees; then stood some time and watched the children playing 'midst the fields and flowers, and noticed not that his soldiers mingled with the people.

He came back to us and said: "My orders are to capture the market, and these orders I am compelled to obey."

In his voice there was the tinge of sadness.

The People: "Capture this market? We do not understand."

O.: "We are going to bring our surplus values here to be sold for gold."

The People: "Surplus values! Again, brothers, we are ignorant."

O.: "Oh, surplus values are—are—er—er—er, what our own people cannot buy."

T.P.: "Do folks wish to buy this surplus?"

O.: "Oh, well, I suppose many of them do."

T.P.: "Why can they not?"

O.: "Because they have no gold."

T.P.: "Why have they no gold?"

O.: "Oh, dammit, you people would drive one mad. However, I will return to our ships and get fresh orders from the Admiral concerning you strange people."

I thought a lad, standing by the officer, blew a bugle, but only a few soldiers answered the call; the officers appeared to lose their self-control.

"Where are our men?" they demanded. "Your people have bewitched, decoyed and enticed our soldiers to desert. Call your police and have every one arrested."

T.P.: "The police! We have no police."

O.: "No police? Then who keeps law and order? Who protects you from the thief, the burglar, and the murderer?"

T.P.: "We have no thieves; we have no burglars."

O.: "No thief? Now, that is the last

straw. Do you mean to tell me you are different to other people?"

T.P.: "No; we are just the same as other people."

O.: "Well, how is it that you have no thieves?"

T.P.: "The people own what they want; therefore they have no occasion to steal anything."

O.: "Dammit, you appear to have an answer for all things. But what about the burglars? What prevents them from breaking and entering?"

T.P.: "Because the doors are left open."

O.: "Well, well, well! wonderful! You say you have no soldiers and no police; then how do you keep the Chinamen out of your country?"

T.P.: "Why should we keep the Chinamen out of the land?"

O.: "Because, mentally and morally speaking, they are a very low and degenerate people."

Just then I thought a Chinaman came over and stood by listening.

"So this is one of the people you refer to?" asked a young woman.

"Oh, no," said the officer, blushing; "this man is a gentleman—I mean a beastly worker of China."

I thought the people stood amazed, staring at the officer, not knowing what to say.

Again the Old Grey Man spoke:—

"Brothers," said he, "I think I can explain. Many years ago, when I was a boy, there came from Asia poor distorted creatures whose bodies were bent and whose faces were crushed out of all human recognition. Ah, brother," said the old man, "they have long since died."

I thought the officer coughed and looked away. Turning again, the officer said: "Tell me how you strange people protect yourselves from the murderer?"

I thought I saw a sad shade creep over the people's faces, whilst each looked to the other to speak.

Then a young girl stepped forward and said: "Oh, brother, don't speak so loudly. See yonder brother, he killed a man whilst in a violent temper. Oh, how terribly unfortunate must he be to have inherited such ungovernable passions, poor fellow."

I thought the man referred to walked further afield with his head bent down in sorrow.

I thought the officer stood watching him for some time, then murmured: "This wonderful—God! God! What a retribution!"

Then all the beautiful seemed to fall away.

With one last effort, I thought I heard a beautiful voice saying in silvery tones: "Go back from whence you came; you are not of us; but live happy in the thought that you have seen us."

A SOUTH AFRICAN PLAINT.

Dear Comrade, Just a few lines, asking you as a favor to publish some facts about the way unfortunate Australians are treated here.

There is a representative of the Commonwealth Government over here looking for 500 men for transcontinental railway construction in Australia; and this being so, I would appeal to Australians to demand that their countrymen here should get first chance. The Australian is hated here. The South African has no time for him, and he is browbeaten and insulted everywhere.

The rate of wages on the South African railway commencing from January 1, 1913, is: Shunters 6/ a day, cleaners 6/6, checkers 6/, laborers 6/, hydraulic crane drivers 6/; and board is 25/ for the cheapest board and lodging in Natal. They are also forcing piecework upon the men, and the men have no pluck to resist anything. They never think of striking, but go to work as a matter of course. Engine drivers and firemen are being reduced 2/ a day.

Advise all Australians not to come here, for I and other Australians are having a rough time. I have written to Billy Hughes, asking him to help us to get back to Australia as we have more right there than a lot of the immigrants they are helping.

Yours, etc.,
ALFRED CRAWFORD,
late of Pyrmont, Sydney.

James Anson Farrer, author of "Invasion and Conscension," has published a new pamphlet entitled "The Moral Cant about Conscension." He opens by saying: "As diamonds differ from one another in purity and transparency, and are of three different waters accordingly, so it is with the forms of cant. There are those forms which are of the second or third water, according as the fundamental insincerity is modified by a greater or less mixture of sincere belief, these forms being most familiar to us in the fields of politics and religion; but cant of the first water, with the least admixture of sincerity, flourishes chiefly or only in the garden of militarism."

Socialism and the Single Tax.

Now Mr. J. R. Wilson in your issue of the 21st inst. deals with his subject in his own complete satisfaction. As a representative Single Taxer, perhaps you will allow me part of your valuable space to say something upon the subject. In common fairness to Mr. Fels, let me inform your readers that he became a millionaire before he paid any serious attention to social questions. But when he did look into such matters, he realised the injustice associated with the present system. He has declared in the plainest terms that all millionaires, himself included, are robbers. Now what is a man to do under such circumstances? To give millions away in charity would do nothing at all to improve social conditions. I understand that, like myself, your readers do not believe in charity of that sort. Very well, what more could any man do than use his great wealth to educate his fellow-men as to the cause of prevailing injustice and the remedy for it? That is what Mr. Fels is doing. It is a wrong thing to misrepresent such a man. Suppose a millionaire turned Socialist, and helped the various Socialist bodies round the world in their propaganda work, would you not say that such a man was worthy of respect? He, at least, would be doing his best according to his lights to destroy the system that made him a millionaire. Such a man is Mr. Joseph Fels. He strikes at the monopoly of the land and the great primary monopoly, the domination of which is necessarily the first step to improved social conditions.

It would be quite impossible in a limited space to deal with all the fallacies in Mr. Wilson's article. I do not know any one except a protectionist who could get so far astray with similar opportunities. Let me deal with a few points. We are told that the landowner is not the greatest robber, nor yet are the landowning class the dominant class in society. In N.S.W. about 15 per cent of the people own all the alienated land. They charge the users of land as much as the market will bear, or hold it idle for a rise in value, just as it pleases them. In the meantime Messrs. Fisher and McGowan are inducing as many immigrants as possible to come to Australia, thus increasing the value of the landowners' land on the one hand, and increasing the competition among workers for jobs on the other. The landowner is here first. He has the whole power of the law at his back. The Capitalist must come to his terms or go elsewhere. Capital wears out. It perishes, for even the most durable of man's buildings and machinery wear out. But the land does not wear out. It cannot run away, or be hidden, or stolen, like so many of the products of labor. All capital is produced by the application of labor to land. Ownership of what is produced cannot be more important than ownership of the source from which it was produced, and from which source all the world's capital could be produced a thousand times over. Put it this way. Say that Mr. Wilson owns capital, which he says is more important than owning land, and that I own the land which perforce Mr. Wilson has to use. I can evict him if it suits me, but he cannot evict me. The law will back me in preference to him every time. He must either come to my terms or get out. The relation of the laborer to the landowner is precisely the same.

It is stated "We have seen that no blow is struck at land monopoly, that our relationship to land even under Single Tax would be in no wise altered." Who has seen? Certainly no intelligent person who has read the matter proceeding the statement just quoted. Would Mr. Wilson pay to monopolise that which was of no value to him? Yet he is assuming that other people would be such fools as to do what he would not do. Then we are told that the millionaire Capitalist would be able to outbid the agricultural laborer for land. It is time that Mr. Wilson got beyond such childish nonsense. It is too silly for argument. The Single Tax, or economic rent of land when paid into the common public treasury of the nation, is in no sense unpaid labor of the workers. That rent is provided to pay for services to the payer. It comes back to him in the shape of public services. Every man cannot be schoolmaster for his own children, provide his own railway or tramway or water supply. He cannot constitute a tribunal or settle matters or disputes arising with neighbours, or attend to the many things that a public authority can do more efficiently. As all these requirements arise and increase with the growth of society, their costs must be defrayed from some source. Single Taxers say that the value of land is the natural source from which to draw revenue for such purposes. Such value is socially produced and should be used for social purposes. The owner of land does not make its value, hence he has no right to it. The Single Tax means the appropriation of the rent of land and the expenditure of it in providing common services. Under it no one would hold land which was no use to him, and no Capitalist could exploit any man, for the workers would have the option of applying their labor to free land.

—A. G. HUIE.

On Progress.

The whole history of human advancement is simply the story of getting rid of conflict.

At first every man fought for himself—then groups co-operated in war—then nations, groups of nations, and, at last, the world and war will be over—at every step a larger union and the elimination of internal conflict over a wider area.

It is the same with industry—at first individual workmen, then groups in factories, then corporations, syndicates, trusts, and at last a union of ALL in one great co-operation for the benefit of all; at every step a larger union and the elimination of conflict within its borders: at last an all-including union and the extinction of conflict.

If conflict is the essential means of advancement, the whole history of civilisation has been simply a closing of the gates of progress, and we ought to get rid of the mischief at once, and go back to barbarism, with all possible speed.—Prof. Parsons.

You have often been told that the competition which is at present the rule of all production is a good thing, and stimulates the progress of the race; but the people who tell you this should call competition by its shorter name—WAR—if they wish to be honest, and you would then be free to consider whether or no war stimulates progress, otherwise than as a mad bull chasing you over your own garden may do.

War or competition, whichever you please to call it, means at the best, pursuing your own advantage at the cost of someone else's loss, and in the process of it you must not be sparing of destruction: even of your own possessions, or you will certainly come by the worse in the struggle.—William Morris.

Push "The International Socialist." Get subscribers.

"The Invasion Bogey."

In response to several requests we have reprinted our article, entitled "The Invasion Bogey," in pamphlet form. At the time this article was published, the well-known Dandelion wrote:

Allow me to congratulate you on your splendid leader on "The Invasion Bogey." It is full of good points, and, if possible, should be printed in leaflet form and distributed at public meetings of all sorts. I think the best point is that there is no unanimity of opinion amongst the chief cat-throats as to who the invader of Australia will be, and when he will arrive. Another good point is that it would not pay the owners of other countries to allow any other thief to steal or smash their property here. I would very much like to be able to distribute a couple of thousand copies of that splendid article amongst the Wallend dupes of Watkins and Estell. The workers here are merely asleep, and require something like that leader to awaken them."

If you agree with acute "Dandelion," send a contribution towards covering the cost of printing and postage, and we will mail you a bundle for distribution in your district. If you are not in a position to distribute the pamphlets, and would like to assist, send a donation to O. W. Jorgensen, and he will have them distributed where they will do good. Price: 8d. per doz. Large lots at reduced rates.

A.S.P. News & Notes.

National Executive.

The General Secretary wishes to hear from Comrades who will help to arrange propaganda meetings in centres outside of Sydney. If any Comrade can arrange meetings, the General Secretary will arrange to send speakers.

Address all communications to

H. L. DENFORD,
8 Stephen's Buildings, Windmill St.
Millers Point, Sydney

Branches are hereby notified that Business for this year's Conference must be in the hands of the Acting General Secretary not later than the last day of February.

Branches are asked to make themselves financial to entitle them to be represented at Conference.

Sydney.

Good work by the outdoor speakers continues. The meetings are well attended and the interest is growing. Matters are quiet as regards police interference since the party were victorious in the free speech fight at Wollongong where the police had to withdraw their last charge against Comrade F. J. Riley.

Secretary Whitmore has received the following letter from the I. W. W. Headquarters, Chicago:

Dear Comrade:

Yours of December 2, with congratulations to fellow workers, Eltor, Giovanitti and Caruso, at hand. Same are forwarded to them this date. Many thanks for your interest and good wishes to the fellow workers.

The energetic support accorded the organization and these members in their past trial was appreciated and helped in securing their freedom.

With best wishes and international greetings, I am Yours for Industrial Freedom
VINCENT ST. JOHN,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Leichhardt-Anandale.

A good meeting was held here on Saturday night when Young delivered an address to an attentive audience. Speakers and literature sellers are wanted to assist at these meetings.

Melbourne Branch A.S.P.

On Friday a splendidly attended meeting was held at South Melbourne Markets, but unfortunately came to a close early as a result of a heavy downpour of rain.

The usual meeting at Collingwood on the same evening lasted for a number of seasons.

Sunday's meeting on the Yarra was a great success. Those who spoke were Comrade P. Laidley, G. Hyslop and Moyle. I. W. W. keen interest was manifested in the speeches delivered, although one antiquated wage-slave was inclined to become rowdy when Comrade Laidley was dealing with compulsory arbitration.

In the evening, at Headquarters, Mr. Padgham read a paper on Ancient Religions and the Working-class Movement. The attendance was fairly good, and there was some keen criticism at the close.

Saturday's dance was a financial success as well as the social and dance on Tuesday, 18th.

As the dances are run on select lines, members are requested to invite their friends to attend same. Further, all comrades are requested to note in this connection that the next social and dance will be held on the 11th March and that on March 20th a social and dance will be held to celebrate the anniversary of the party, when we shall, as a branch, have completed one year of our existence.

Party members will learn with regret that Comrade G. J. Green, who is at present in Adelaide, has been confined to bed for a month with a crushed ankle. It is hoped by all that our comrade will have a speedy recovery, and that the injury sustained will only be of a temporary character.

Literature sales for the week show a decided improvement, and members and friends desiring quantities to dispose of should get in touch with Comrade W. Berndt.

The following is a list of speakers for Sunday nights at the Party Headquarters:—March 2nd, J. R. Wilson (Subject, Machine Production—illus.). March 9th, C. Menzies (Subject, One Big Union and How). March 23rd, Mrs. McDonald (Subject, Easter: Its Ancient Astronomical and Religious History). March 16th is still vacant, the speaker for that date, however, will be announced in next issue.

All members please note that next general meeting of the Branch will be held on Wednesday, March 5th. As important business has to be dealt with, your presence is desired.

J. R. WILSON, Secretary.

Perth.

On Friday evening we held an excellent meeting, addressed by Comrades Miller, Martin and Parkinson. Whilst Comrade Martin was speaking, we got the usual interjections, some of which were comic, and the way he dealt with them was an intellectual treat. He was followed by Comrade Miller, who is now convalescent, and he bore down upon the audience with the real essentials of the Marxian interpretation of history. On Sunday afternoon and evening the same speakers continued their vigorous propaganda. Comrade Miller excelling himself. His word picture of the life of the people under a system, as advocated by the propagandists of Revolutionary Socialism, was beautifully described in great detail, and no doubt will have left its impression upon many of those present.

He also dealt with an article contained within the pages of the local "West Australian" yellow rag, February 8th, on the subject of "Interest" by ("Ladig") W. Nelson. He exposed the capitalist position, and succeeded in his efforts to plainly show how and why they, the working class, were robbed by a system of organized exploitation. His appeal to the great working class to work assiduously for a return of the whole of their labor expended in the production of all wealth was fine. Our Comrade Martin is becoming quite popular and keeps to the real facts at issue and is highly appreciated. Good sales of literature at all our meetings. Would like to see more members in attendance.

C. PARKINSON, Secretary.

SEND US A SUBSCRIPTION.

Readers of this paper who are not subscribers should send in their subscriptions once. Terms: one year, 1s. six months, 6d. three months, 3d. Those who are already subscribers are asked to introduce the paper to others and induce them to subscribe in the best way to advance Socialism.

Sydney Propaganda Fixtures.

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Newtown—Dunfield, Walsh, Kilburn.
Bathurst—C. Condren, Mandeno.
SUNDAY.
Afternoon: Domain, Mandeno, Roche, Jones.
Evening: Market-st., Condren, Slade, Porter.
Park-st., Dangar, Roche, Jones.
Balmain—C. Moore, Talbot.
Newtown—Dunfield, Walsh, Kilburn, Foran.

Press and Maintenance Fund.

Already acknowledged, £41 11s. 10d. Collected at Club Social, 30. 9d. Total £41 15s. 7d.

International Socialist Club.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Club will be held on Sunday, March 9, at the rooms at 115 Goulburn-st., Sydney.

"Economic Discontent."

By Father Thomas J. Magerty.

A Brilliant Socialist Pamphlet, 2d. per copy. Postage extra. 1 doz. 2s. postpaid. In lots of 1 doz. and over, 1s. 3d. per doz. postpaid. Cash must accompany all orders.
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Barrier Branch, Australasian Socialist Party.

Sulphide Street, Broken Hill.

Lectures held at the Party rooms every Sunday evening. General meeting every alternate Sunday at 10 a.m. Speakers' Class every Sunday afternoon at 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Outdoor propaganda meetings every Friday and Saturday at 5 p.m., and every Sunday at 7 p.m., at the corner of Sulphide and Argent streets. Visitors to Broken Hill will be welcomed at any time. The International Socialist and other literature obtainable from the Literature Secretary.

Sydney Branch,

Australasian Socialist Party.

Meetings of the above branch are held at Queen Hall every alternate Thursday, at 7.45 p.m. Propaganda meetings held every Saturday evening at corner of Bathurst and George Streets. Sunday afternoon Domain, Sunday evening, Market and Park Streets at 7.30 p.m.
C. O. WHITMORE, Secretary,
115 Goulburn Street, Sydney.

Perth Branch.

Australasian Socialist Party.

Business Meetings held at Ellis's Coffee Palace, Wellington-st., first Thursday in every month at 8 p.m. Propaganda Meetings held every Friday evening at the Railway Station at 8 p.m., and Sunday afternoon at Epsalland at 3 p.m.
C. PARKINSON, Sec. Pro. Tem.

Melbourne Branch, Australasian Socialist Party.

47 Victoria Street, Melbourne.

Lectures held at above address every Sunday evening at 7.30. Meetings at South-st., Fitzroy, and Markets, South Melbourne, every Friday evening. Members' Dance held every Saturday, commencing at 8 p.m.

J. R. WILSON, Secy.

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O. BLANC, Secretary.

Balmain Branch,

Australasian Socialist Party.

The above Branch meets at the Town Hall every Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.
Business meeting and Lectures alternate.

McKERRIE, Sec.

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